

L 17743-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006805

the Bi_2Se_3 — Sb_2Te_3 and Bi_2Te_3 — Sb_2Se_3 systems. The calculated values of the thermoelectric figure of merit (Z) were correlated with composition. Data for the systems studied are not available in the literature. Alloys were prepared by melting mixtures of the high-purity elements in the required proportions in evacuated sealed quartz ampuls. The alloys were vacuum annealed, hot pressed into specimens, and quenched from 500C. All measurements were conducted with the same specimen of each alloy. Thermal conductivity by electrons (κ_{el}), was calculated from the measured σ , and thermal conductivity by lattice vibrations (κ_l) as the difference. Isotherms of σ , α , κ , and Z for solid solutions in both systems studied are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. The following conclusions are reached. 1) Diffuse minima of κ_l and σ , characteristic of metals, exist in both systems at a 1/1 molar ratio of the components. 2) The peak Z values (at 33.33 and 66.66 mol% Sb_2Te_3) in the Bi_2Se_3 — Sb_2Te_3 system are 1.6 and 1.3 times the Z value for pure Bi_2Se_3 ; the peak Z value (at 33.3 mol% Sb_2Se_3) in the Bi_2Te_3 — Sb_2Se_3 system is 7 times the Z value for

Card 2/15

J. 17743-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006803

pure Bi_2Te_3 . 3) The sign of α of the Bi_2Se_3 — Sb_2Te_3 system changes from negative to positive at 42 mol% Sb_2Te_3 , and at 50 mol% reaches its maximum value, which is 2.5 times that of pure Sb_2Te_3 ; α in the p-type Bi_2Te_3 — Sb_2Se_3 system reaches its peak value at about 40 mol% Sb_2Se_3 . Certain discrepancies in absolute α and σ values between this and a previous study (V. G. Kuznetsov, K. K. Palkina, A. V. Dmitriyev, Zh. neorgan. khimii, 8 [Abstractor's note: 9], 2136 (1963)), are attributed to the fact that the impurity content of Te was higher in the earlier study. The patterns of α and σ isotherms are similar in both studies. It was shown that the main component of κ_1 in both systems is κ_1 . Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Aug62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH, MA

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 3/4

L 17752-63 EWP(4)/EWT(m)/EDS AFPTC/ASD RDW/JD
 8/0078/63/008/009/2136/2139 63
 60

ACCESSION NR: AP3006806

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V. G.; Palkina, K. K.; Dmitriyev, A. V.

TITLE: Electrical conductivity and thermoelectric power of the bismuth selenide-antimony telluride and bismuth telluride-antimony selenide solid solutions. 27 27 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 9, 1963, 2136-2139

TOPIC TAGS: antimony bismuth selenide telluride ternary system, bismuth selenide, antimony telluride, bismuth telluride, antimony selenide, solid solution, electrical conductivity, thermoelectric power, metallic type conductivity, semiconductor type conductivity, bismuth selenide antimony telluride system, bismuth telluride antimony selenide system

ABSTRACT: Variations in electrical conductivity (σ) and thermoelectric power (α) with solid-solution composition have been studied in the Bi_2Se_3 - Sb_2Te_3 and Bi_2Te_3 - Sb_2Se_3 sections of the composition square representing the $\text{Sb}_x\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Te}_3$ - $y\text{Se}_3$ ternary system. Data for

Card 1/3

L 17742-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006806

the sections are not available in the literature, but phase diagrams have been established (V. G. Kuznetsov, K. K. Palkina, Zh. neorgan. khimii, 8, 1204 (1963)). Measurements of σ and α were carried out at room temperature on hot-pressed specimens prepared by melting mixtures of the high-purity compounds in evacuated sealed quartz ampuls. The hot-pressed specimens were vacuum annealed and water quenched. It was shown that 1) minimum σ corresponds to 70 mol% Sb_2Te_3 in the Bi_2Se_3 — Sb_2Te_3 system, while the n-type σ in the Bi_2Te_3 — Sb_2Se_3 system decreases continuously with an increase in Sb_2Se_3 concentration in the solid solution; and 2) the sign of α of Bi_2Se_3 in the Bi_2Se_3 — Sb_2Te_3 system changes from minus to plus at 60 mol% Sb_2Te_3 and reaches a maximum at 70 mol% Sb_2Te_3 , while α in the Bi_2Te_3 — Sb_2Se_3 system shows a maximum at 50 mol% Sb_2Se_3 . In the 18—227°C range, a metallic-type temperature dependence of σ was found for pure Bi_2Te_3 , Bi_2Se_3 , and Sb_2Te_3 , and a semiconductor-type dependence, for Sb_2Se_3 . Discrepancies between experimental and literature data on σ and α for n-type Bi_2Te_3 and n-type Bi_2Se_3 are caused by differences in the purity of the starting materials and in the preparation of

End 2/3

L 17742-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006806

the specimens. Orig. art. has: 1 table, and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Oct62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, PH

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

L 19565-66 EWT(m)/ETC(F)/ENG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD

ACC NR: AP6001233 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/012/2158/2164

AUTHOR: Palkina, K. K.; Kuznetsov, V. G.ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)TITLE: X-ray diffraction and thermographic study of alloys of the Sb_2Te_3 - Sb_2Se_3 system

SOURCE: AN SSSR Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 12, 1965, 2158-2164

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, antimony alloy, tellurium alloy, selenium alloy, THERMAL ANALYSIS, PHASE DIAGRAM

ABSTRACT: The homogenized alloys were studied by differential thermal analysis with a Kurnakov pyrometer and by x-ray powder techniques. Because of the supercooling tendencies of the alloys, the thermal effects were recorded on heating curves. The eutectic type of the phase diagram of the system with limited solid solutions was confirmed. The region of homogeneity of the solid solution based on Sb_2Te_3 is located between 0 and 53.5 mole % Sb_2Se_3 at 500C and between 0 and 52.5 mole % Sb_2Se_3 at 350C. The constants of the hexagonal Sb_2Te_3 lattice decrease with increasing Sb_2Se_3 content of the solid solution: a from 4.264 to 4.128 Å, c from 30.42 to 29.52 Å. In the range from 46.5 to 97 mole % Sb_2Se_3 at 500C there exists a two-phase region consisting of solid solutions based on Sb_2Se_3 and Sb_2Te_3 . Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 10Jun65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card

1/1 HW

UDC: 546.86'24.1+546.86'23.1

KUZNETSOV, V.G.; SOKOLOVA, M.I.; KALINA, L.G.; LITVA, I.

Cobalt-sulfur system. *Chem. Abstr.* 1965, 60, 12100c. *Chem. Abstr.* 1965, 60, 12100c. *Chem. Abstr.* 1965, 60, 12100c.

1. Institut khimicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova Ak.
S.S.S.R.

PALKINA, E.E., KUNENKOV, M.M.

Microstratigraphy of the upper part of the R. 100-1000 ft. interval
showing the R. 100-1000 ft. interval. (See also page 18:5)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE "FEDERAL" POLICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
AND UZBEKISTAN.

L 34069-65 EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) RDM/JD
 5/0363/65/001/001/0068/0076
 29
 28
 B

ACCESSION NR: AP5007609

AUTHOR: Palkina, K. K.; Kuznetsov, V. G.

TITLE: The microstructure of alloys of the bismuth selenide - antimony telluride and bismuth telluride - antimony selenide systems, and the solubility of bismuth telluride in antimony selenide 27 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 68-76

TOPIC TAGS: telluride solubility, selenide solubility, semiconductor, phase diagram, alloy microstructure, bismuth selenide, bismuth telluride, antimony telluride, antimony selenide

ABSTRACT: A metallographic study of alloys annealed at 500C for 10 days and then quenched showed a continuous series of rhombohedral lamellar solid solutions in the Bi_2Se_3 - Sb_2Te_3 system. Alloys quenched after annealing at 300 C showed a Sb_2Te_3 - Te eutectic which was eliminated in the presence of 0.8% Sb in excess of stoichiometric. In the Bi_2Te_3 - Sb_2Se_3 system, the region of solid solutions with a Bi_2Te_3 base extended to 66.66 mol.% Sb_2Se_3 , but with 97-98% Sb_2Se_3 only a single phase could be seen under the microscope. The limit of homogeneity of the rhombo-

ca 1/2

L 34069-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007609

hexagonal solid solution with the Sb_2Se_3 base at 500°C was 98.5 mol.% Sb_2Se_3 , as shown by x-rays. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakov, Akademiya nauk SSSR (General and inorganic chemistry institute, Academy of sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PALKINA, M. V.
 Acylation of selenofuran and its homologs. E. O. Kabanov and M. V. Palkina. *Uchenye Zapiski Kazansk. Univ.* III, No. 8, 115-22 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 44053.

44053.—Acylation of selenofuran (I) with AcCl in the presence of AlCl_3 caused complete resinification and in the presence of SnCl_4 almost complete resinification of the reaction product. Acylation of I with acid anhydrides in the presence of various catalysts (SnCl_4 , ZnCl_2 , and H_3PO_4 , the latter being the best) produced acyl-substituted selenofurans. Acylation of I can also be carried out with a mixt. of acid anhydrides. By analogy with acylations of furan and thiophene, it was assumed that the acyl group enters in α -position of I. No diaryl deriva. of I were observed. This was taken to indicate that the entrance of the acyl group decreased the reactivity of I; the fact that the oxidation of alkyl-substituted I with an alk. KMnO_4 resulted in complete destruction of the heterocycle, whereas analogous oxidation of acetylselenofuran formed selenofurancarboxylic acids supported this view. Into 32.75 g. I and ZnCl_2 1 g. was dropped 31 g. Ac_2O (II) with constant stirring, the mixt. kept 18 hrs. at approx. 20° and $1/2$ hr. at 60° , washed with H_2O and soda soln., the H_2O and unreacted I distd. off, and 30% 3-acetylselenofuran (III), b_p $105-6^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.5620, d_4^{20} 1.5444 (semicarbazone, m. $155-6^\circ$), sepd. from the residue, heating (4 hrs. at 70°) increased the yield of III to 31.5%. To 20 g. I, 20 g. II, and 200 ml. C_6H_6 , 40 g. SnCl_4 in 20 ml. C_6H_6 was added slowly with cooling, the mixt. kept 18 hrs., decompd. with ice, steam distd., the distillate and the residue acid. with ether, and the combined

ether exts. distd. to give 24% III. II (8.5 g.) and 1.7 g. 85% H_3PO_4 (IV) kept 12 hrs. at approx. 20° , 20 g. I and 8.5 g. II added, the mixt. kept 1 hr., added with H_2O , the bottom layer taken up in ether, and the soln. washed, dried, and distd. gave 19.5% III; heating 1.5 hrs. at $50-60^\circ$ raised the yield to 28% and heating 4 hrs. at $70-80^\circ$ gave 49.5%. Under similar conditions 7 g. I, 8.5 g. (PrCO_2O), and 0.61 g. IV (4 hrs. at 80°) produced 31.8% α -butyrylselenofuran, b_p $120-1^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.5720, d_4^{20} 1.4201; semicarbazone, m. 163° . I, (iso- $\text{PrCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{O}$), and IV (5 hrs. $70-80^\circ$) gave 44.9% isovalerylselenofuran, b_p $158-60^\circ$, b_r $123-4^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.5530, d_4^{20} 1.2950; semicarbazone, m. 135° . I, pelargonic anhydride, and IV (4 hrs. at $70-80^\circ$) gave 31.3% α -pelargonylselenofuran, b_p $185-6^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.5330, d_4^{20} 1.1884; semicarbazone, m. 142° . II (5.2 g.), 0.55 g. IV, and 5 g. 2-methylselenofuran in 4 hrs. at 70° gave 80% 2-methyl-5-acetylselenofuran (V), b_p $114-15^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.5308, d_4^{20} 1.4540; semicarbazone, m. $210-20^\circ$. 2,5-Dimethylselenofuran, II, and IV gave 44.4% 2,5-dimethyl-3-acetylselenofuran (VI), b_p $134-5^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.5799, d_4^{20} 1.3882; semicarbazone, m. $160-80^\circ$. III (6 g.) kept 12 hrs. at approx. 20° with 1.5 l. of 1% KMnO_4 contg. 5 g. KOH , the MnO_2 removed and washed with hot H_2O , the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo* to incipient crystn., and the residue acidified, and extd. with ether to give 3-selenofurancarboxylic acid, m. 120° . Oxidation of V under analogous conditions yielded 2-methyl-5-selenofurancarboxylic acid, m. $134-6^\circ$. Oxidation of VI produced selenofurancarboxylic acid, m. $136-80^\circ$ (decomps.). M. Hosh.

PALEINA, N. A.

"Study of the Melting Point Diagram of the System $KCNH_4-KNO_3$." Palkina, N. A. (p. 311)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 11-12.

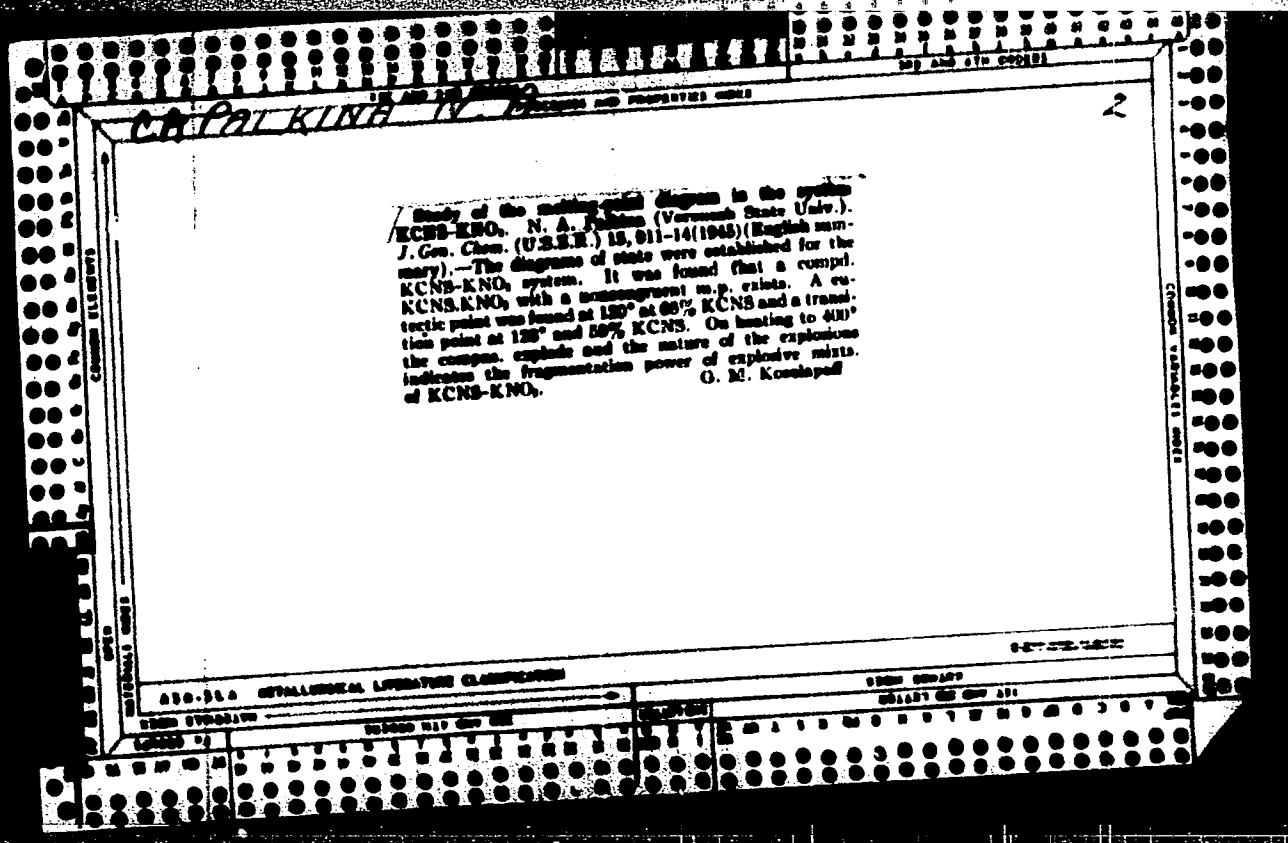
FALEINA, N. A.

"Study of the Melting Point Diagram of the System

KCN-S-KNO₂," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 15, No. 11-12

1945. Mbr., Chair Inorganic Chemistry, Voronezh

State Univ., -1941-.



A

Molecular conductivity of some rhodium and iridium compounds. M. M. Yakshin and N. A. Palkina. *Izvest. Sibirsk. Plavnykh Dugshikh Biogorod. Metal., full. Doshchel's. Neorg. Khim., Izd. Nauk S.S.S.R. No. 21, 175-80 (1968).* Cond. studies were made on $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{RhCl}_6]$ and $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{IrCl}_6]$ for the purpose of ascertaining the difference, if any, in the rate of hydration of the respective chlorides. The conductivities of $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{RhCl}_6]$ at 25° in concns. of 1:250, 1:500, 1:1000, and 1:2000 mol/l were 401.8, 416.05, 428.0, and 444.2 mhos/sq. cm. These values remained const. up to 370 min. The cond. at 45° detd. for concns. of 1:250 and 1:500 mol/l increased with time. The time-vs.-cond. curves were insufficiently accurate to derive from them a rate const., yet they indicated that at 45° in the complex anion one or more Cl was replaced by H_2O . The conductivities of $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{IrCl}_6]$ detd. at 25° on concns. of 1:50, 1:500, 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, and 1:4000 mol/l increased with time, passed through a max., and then decreased. For 1:50 mol/l equil. was reached after 70 min. and for 1:250 after 140 min. The other solns. did not reach equil. even after 340 min. At 45° only the 1:250 soln. showed a temporary increase in cond., the other solns. showed a continuous decrease in cond. with time. At this temp. equil. was reached for 1:250 after 80 min., for 1:500 after

110 min., for 1:1000 after 170 min., and for 1:4000 mol/l after 190 min. A decrease in cond. with time was also observed at 0°. The time at which equil. was established at 0° was longer than at the higher temps. The increase is ascribed to hydration, the following decrease, to some process resulting in a decrease of the no. of ions in soln. Obviously, the effect of this other process was superimposed on the effect of hydration and was the dominant effect. Cond. of $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{IrCl}_6]$ was detd. also in HCl solns. The presence of H^+ in soln. retarded the 2nd process and the effect of hydration was more pronounced. Cond. of $\text{K}_3[\text{IrCl}_6]$ solns. is similar to that of the NH_4 salt. The κ decreased with time. The apparent mol. wt. detd. cryscopically increased from 110 in a freshly prepd. 1:50 mol/l soln. to 118.2 after 2.5 hrs. and to 120.7 after 5 hrs. All this indicates a gradual assocn. of ions in $[\text{IrCl}_6]^-$ solns. unobserved in $[\text{RhCl}_6]^-$ solns. $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{RhCl}_6]$, NH_4NO_3 , and $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{IrCl}_6]$, NH_4NO_3 behaved analogously to $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{RhCl}_6]$ and $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{IrCl}_6]$, resp.

M. Hosh

Change in carbohydrate complex in grain sprouts grafted onto foreign endosperm G. P. Serenkov and N. A. Palkina *Kazakh Moshk. Uche. No. 12, Ser. Fiz.-mat. Nauk. Kazakh No. 8, 101-5 (1951)* Grafts of wheat or barley-sprout embryos on the endosperms of the indicated plants grown in the dark or in normal light were examined. Grafts of the "same kind" showed essentially unchanged carbohydrate complex if the growth was done in the light. In dark-grown specimens regardless of the type of graft the sugar content was severely reduced (mono- and disaccharide). Barley sprouts grown on either endosperm in the dark contain no sucrose at all, but do contain a specific polysaccharide which can be hydrolyzed by 1% HCl on a steam bath but not at 70°. This polysaccharide is detected in all grafts containing barley. The changes that are observed in "light" specimens are such as to indicate the alteration within the sprout so as to correspond to the endosperm underlying it. G. M. Kosolapoff

F-6

USSR / Microbiology. Anaerobic bacilli.

Res Jour: Ref Jour-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72217.

Author : Vinogradova, I. M., Vlasova, Ye. V., Belkina, N. A.
Inst : General Directorate of the Institutes of Vaccines
and Sera of the Ministry of Public Health of
the USSR.

Title : Casein medium for production of the anatoxin
E. oedematis.

Orig Pub: Materialy po obshchey opytom. zh. opr. razv.
vaktzin i syvorotok M-va zdравookhr. SSSR,
1956, 2/52. 61-65.

Abstract: A method is described for the preparation of a
nutrient medium from hydrochloric acid, lysine,
casein and a liver connection. It is
obtaining anatoxin E. oedematis (3). In

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and
Animals. Bacteria. Hemophilus Bacteria.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24062

mixed into 1 l. of distilled water, poured into
a cellophane bag rinsed out with distilled
water. For dialysis, the bag is submerged in
an enameled pot with 2 l. of distilled water.
Dialysis is conducted for 7 hours under 70-80°,
then the contents of the pot are poured into a
large bottle, which is filled up with chloro-
form and preserved under 5-7° up to 3 months.
The contents of the medium: casein hydrolysate
170 ml, NaCl 2.5 g, KH_2PO_4 0.5 g, MgCl_2 0.4 g,
dissolving starch 1.5 g, CaCl_2 0.01 g, FeSO_4
0.01, CuSO_4 0.05 g, cysteine 0.03 g, yeast
dialysate 50 ml, agar-agar 25 g, activated car-
bon, 2 g, distilled water up to 1 l. (in pre-
pared medium, the content of amine nitrogen is

Card 3/5

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and
Animals. Bacteria. Hemophilus Bacteria.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24062

Secondary heating for melting is not recommended. The medium is black in color. It can be preserved in a ready state with prevention of drying, up to 2 months. It is utilized for mass cultivation of whooping-cough microbes in the 1st phase in the preparation of whooping cough vaccine, and in the bacteriological diagnosis of whooping cough. -- L. V. Lugovaya

Card 5/5

PALEINA, N.A.; TAVLUY, N.M.

Effect of citric, benzoic, and acetic acids on the solubility
of gelatin in water - alcohol solutions. Trudy VGU 57:93-100
'59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Gelatin)

TRUFANOV, A.V.; PALKINA, N.A.

Effect of the antibiotic cruzin on succinic dehydrogenase and
cytochrome oxidase in tumor tissues. Biokhimiia 25 no.5:787-789
S-O '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Laboratory of Antitumour Preparations, State Control Institute
of Biological Preparations, Moscow.
(SUCCINIC DEHYDROGENASE) (CYTOCHROME OXIDASE)
(TRYPANOSOMIASIS) (CANCER)

BLASOVA, Ye.V.; VINOGRADOVA, I.N.; PAIKINA, N.A.

Obtaining the toxoid of *Cl. oedematis* on nutritive media from the hydrolysate of casein and the study of its antigenic and immunogenic properties. *Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun.* 31 no.2: 108-114 P '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Is Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR,

(*CLOSTRIDIUM immunol.*)

S 218 62 027 001 001 001
1016 1216

Authors Gershanovich, V. N., Palkina, N. A., and Katts, G. I.

Title OXIDATIVE METABOLISM OF *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* AND ONE OF ITS MUTANTS OBTAINED BY UV-IRRADIATION

Periodical *Biokhimiya*, v. 27, no. 1, 1962, 109-119

Text The *S. aureus* mutant (St-VV-3) shows sensitivity to carcinostatic substances. It was therefore of interest to compare the pathways of oxidative metabolism in the mutant and the parent strain (St-209) and to see whether the mutant could be considered as a model of a cancerous cell. The parent strain St-209 showed a high O_2 uptake in the presence of glucose, also oxidizing pyruvate, lactate, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, ethanol, formic acid, OAA and malate. Under anaerobic conditions St-209 actively decarboxylated pyruvate and OAA. Moniodoacetate (0.2 mM) completely inhibited the utilization of glucose and accumulation of lactate by St-209. In contrast to the parent strain, St-VV-3 showed no increase in oxygen uptake in the presence of glucose, but unlike the former, was able to oxidize a number of TCA cycle intermediates. Under anaerobic conditions St-VV-3 exhibited only slight pyruvic and OAA decarboxylation. The Q_{O_2} : Q_{O_2} ratio for pyruvate was higher than 2 in strain St-209, while in St-VV-3 it was close to 1. The effect of arsenite.

Card 1 2

OXIDATIVE METABOLISM

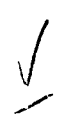
S 218 62 027 001 001 001
1016 1216

malonate, cyanide and orthophosphate on the oxidation of different substrates by the two strains was compared. The results are discussed in terms of the possible defect imparted to the respiratory system of St-UV-3 as a result of mutation. The properties of the respiratory system of the mutant are compared with those of tumor cells.

Association Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov im. L. A. Tarasevicha (State Institute for Control of Medicinal Biological Preparations im. L. A. Tarasevich), Moscow

Submitted June 27, 1961

Card 2/2



KUZNETSOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; KASATOCHKIN, V.I., retsenzent;
KRETIHIN, S.A., retsenzent; PALKINA, N.A., retsenzent;
KONDRASHKOVA, S.F., red.

[Physical and colloid chemistry] Fizicheskaya i kolloid-
naya khimiya. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 385 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. INA, N 4; PIRYAN, N 1.

Methodology of the qualitative determination of plants
in the culture of *Staphylococcus aureus* (ad. rel. 1983;
491-494, 1964).

1. Gerasimovskiy, Z. I. (1983). Institut Mikrobiologii
i Khimii, prepared v. im. Tarasevich. (1983). Leningrad,
M. skva.

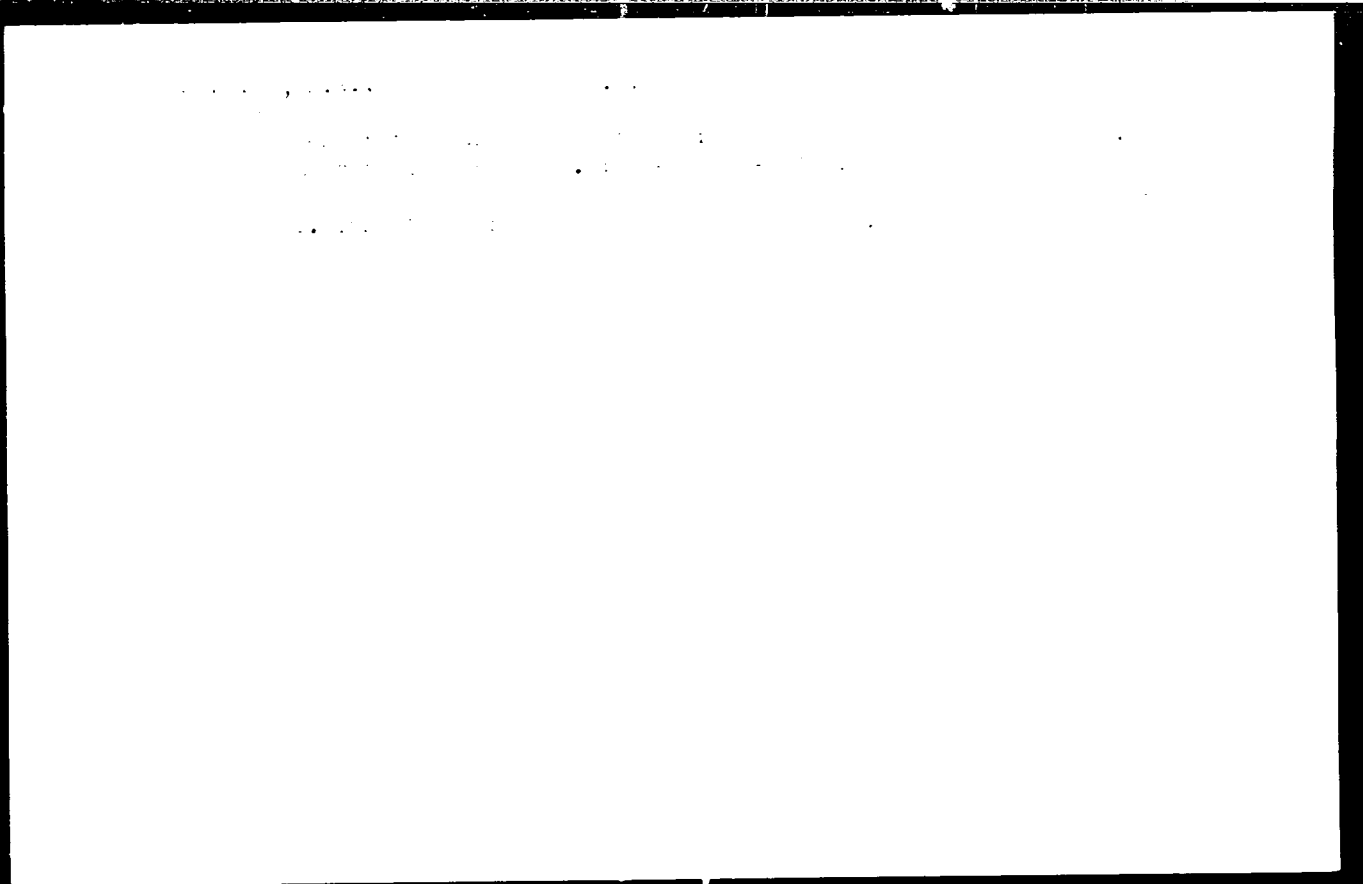
GERSHANOVICH, V.N.; PALKINA, N.A.; BURD, G.I.

Regulation of the synthesis of oxidative enzymes in *Staphylococcus aureus* by the end products of glycolysis. *Biokhimiia* 29 no.1: 97-109 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR i Institut morfologii cheloveka AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted May 9, 1963.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910006-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910006-1"

MELESHEKO, V.P.; ALEKHINA, V.A.; PAL'KINA, N.S.

Layer theory of computation of an ion-exchange column for the
exchange of two ions of the same valence. Trudy VGU 57:
55-60 (MIRA 13:5)
(Ion exchange)

PALKO, D.I., inzh.

In Eastern Siberia. Neftianik 7: 1954, S. 100. (MIRA)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po geologicheskim issledovaniyam na neft'
v Vostochnoy Sibiri.
(Siberia, Khakassiya: 1954)

PALKE, C. 1951

"Tissue Metabolism and Peripherel Circulation. IV. Factors Affecting Local Vascular Responses."

A ch. Int. Physiol. 1951 39/2(191-202)
Abst: Exp. Med. 11, Vo.. 5, No. 1, P. 465

ISSAKUTZ, B., Jr.; LICHTNECKERT, I.; GASPAR-NEEMETH, Z.; HENTENYI, G., Jr.; DIOSY, A.;
PALKO, G.

Tissue metabolism and peripheral circulation. IV. Factors affecting local
vascular responses. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:403-413 1951 (CIML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Szeged University.

HETENYI, G. Jr.; LICHTENECKERT, I.; BEDO, M.; PALKO, G.

Contributions to the physiological action of adrenaline. Acta physiol.
hung. 4 no.1-2:83-90 1953. (CML 25:1)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Szeged University.

POLAD C

✓ Determination of adenosine triphosphate in toxemia of late pregnancy. L. Bodis, O. Pálfi, and I. Fehervari. *Magyar Neurológia* 16, 175-7 (1960); *Neurol. Med., Sect. X*, 7, 9-10 (1964).—In normal pregnancy and delivery the adenosine triphosphate (ATP) level of the blood is slightly elevated. In toxemia of late pregnancy and pre-eclampsia the value decreases in accordance with the degree of toxemia. Before and after a convulsion the level remains unchanged. Since the dilatating capacity of the arterioles is determined by the ATP contents of their smooth-muscle cells, this observation seems to support the theory that toxemia of late pregnancy is caused by vascular spasm. A. M. M.

TAKATS, Laszlo; SZANDTNER, Gyorgy; PALKO, Gyorgy

Trophopatia pedis myelodysplastica. Magy. radiol. 9 no.2:94-99
July 57.

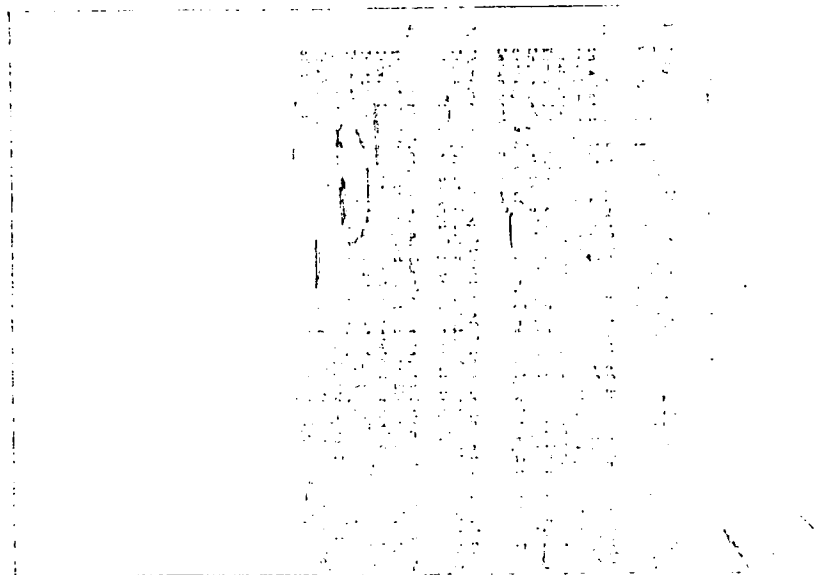
1. Közlemeny a Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. es II. sz. Sebészeti
Klinikájáról.

(FOOT, abnorm.

trophopatia pedis myelodysplastica, case reports (Hun))

Handwritten text, possibly "1000 1000"

Handwritten mark, possibly "11"



LORINC, Andor; PETER, Ferenc, dr.; PALKO, Istvan

Determination of fatty alcohol sulphate concentration by stalagmometer. Magy textil 15 no. 5/6:252-255 My-Je '63.

1. Kozponti Kolorisztikai Kutató Laboratorium (for Lorinc and Palko). 2. Textilipari Kutató Intézet (for Peter).

HUNGARY

PALKO, Istvan, Megye Psychological Clinic Institute (Megyei Ideggondozó Intézet) in Szombathely (Head: LORINCZ, Istvan, Dr., Physician-in-Chief).

"On the Meaning of Midsummer Night Dream (Folkloristic, Mythological, and Psychological Interpretation)"

Budapest, Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle, Vol 23, No 1-2, 1966, pp 77-85.

Abstract: The interpretation of Shakespeare's Midsummer Night Dream rendering has been subject of various studies and interpretations. The author discusses the folkloristic interpretation (involving the traditional selection of mates in the middle of the summer), the mythological interpretation (judged to be inaccurate since the passage probably has no implied or actual mythological significance), and the psychological interpretation (involving unconscious synthesis of the Heavens, the Earth, and Hell). The relevant literature was reviewed. 25 references, including 17 Hungarian, 4 German, and 4 Western.

1/1

PALKO, Jozsef

The intertrade committee and the 'OWA' ...
Munka 13 no.2:10-11 F '63.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa szervezési osztályának
munkatársa.

KIL'CHEVSKIY, N.A. [Kil'chevs'kyi, M.O.]; SELEZOV, I.T.; NIKULINSKAYA, S.N.
[Nikulins'ka, S.M.]; PAL'KO, L.S.

Water hammer in an elastic pipeline. Dop. AN URSR no.2:165-168 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR
(for Kil'chevskiy, N.A.).
(Water hammer)

ACC NR: AR-1121 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/002/001/0043

AUTHOR: Pal'ko, L. S.

TITLE: Motion stability of a cylindrical shell in the flow of viscous fluid

SOURCE: Ref zh. Mekhan, Abs. 28300

REF SOURCE: Sb. Dinamika sistem tverdykh i zhidkikh tel. Kiyev, 1968, 25-34

TOPIC TAGS: motion stability, viscous fluid, nonlinear elasticity, ~~shell~~, cylindrical shell structure, fluid flow, acoustic speed

ABSTRACT: The dynamic interaction between an elastic cylindrical shell of circular cross section and a fluid is investigated. The solution of the nonlinear problem of hydroelasticity is sought by means of small parameter expansions in the case where the rate of the steady-state flow of a fluid is lower than the speed of sound in the shell. Bibliography of 8 titles. [translation of abstract] [KF]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUM DATE: none

Card 1/14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 01/14/05 BY 60320/UC/LH/BJB/BJB

CLASS: Unclassified

TOPIC: Plane flow of a viscous fluid in an elastic cylindrical shell

ORIGIN: Ref. Zh. Mekhanika, Abn. 1985/9

REF SOURCE: 20. Dinamika sistem tverdykh i zhidkikh tel. Kiev, 1985, 70-0

TOPIC TAGS: cylindric shell structure, plane flow, fluid flow, viscous fluid, Laplace transform, Fourier transform

ABSTRACT: The problem in axisymmetric flow of a viscous fluid in a tube with a stream of viscous fluid leads to an investigation of the two-dimensional flow of a viscous fluid in the region bounded by a movable circular cylindrical surface. The author integrates linearized Navier-Stokes equations for the axisymmetric case under the following limiting conditions: it is assumed that fluid velocity at the input of the tube is unknown, that fluid motion on the inner walls of the cylindrical shell coincides with elastic motions and that the pressure gradient along the axis of the tube is a given function of time. The initial conditions for the velocities are given in general form. The method of integration is based on successive application of Laplace and Fourier transforms and Bessel functions. The resultant solution is given in the form of Fourier-Bessel series. Bibliography of 6 titles. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

L 50538-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/
FCS(k)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pf-4/Peb WVH/WW/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5011592

UR/0198/65/001/003/0096/0100

AUTHORS: Karpov, N. I. (Kiev); Pal'ko, L. S. (Kiev)

TITLE: Oscillation and stability of a cylindrical shell of finite length in an inviscid incompressible fluid

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 96-100

TOPIC TAGS: vibration, shell theory, inviscid fluid, isentropic flow, partial differential equation, Bessel equation, compressible fluid

ABSTRACT: The deformation of a finite length cylindrical shell through which flows an inviscid incompressible fluid was studied analytically. The cylinder radius is denoted by R , the length by l , the half thickness by h , the potential isentropic fluid velocity by U , the elastic displacement vector by $\vec{u} = \{u, w, v\}$, and the perturbation potential by φ . A set of linearized differential equations is given, describing the shell-liquid perturbation state with the following solutions

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi, \beta, t) &= u_p e^{i\omega t} e^{i\beta z} \cos m\beta; \\ v(\xi, \beta, t) &= v_p e^{i\omega t} e^{i\beta z} \sin m\beta; \\ w(\xi, \beta, t) &= w_p e^{i\omega t} e^{i\beta z} \cos m\beta; \\ \varphi(\xi, \beta, r, t) &= f^{(m)}(r) e^{i\omega t} e^{i\beta z} \cos m\beta. \end{aligned}$$

Card 1/2

1. 50538-45

ACCESSION NR: AP5011592

The boundary conditions include the impenetrability of the liquid through the shell walls and a dynamic condition on the oscillating shell wall. The partial differential equations are reduced to Bessel type ordinary differential equations with the following final two solutions

$$\frac{\mu_n Z'_n(\mu_n R)}{\Omega_0 \left(\omega - \lambda_n \frac{U}{R} \right)^2 Z_n(\mu_n R)} = \frac{D_n(\omega, \lambda_n)}{\Delta(\omega, \lambda_n)}$$

$$\left(\omega + \lambda_n \frac{U}{R} \right)^2 \frac{Z_n(\mu_n R)}{\mu_n Z'_n(\mu_n R)} = \left(\omega - \lambda_n \frac{U}{R} \right)^2 \frac{Z_n(\mu_n R)}{\mu_n Z'_n(\mu_n R)}$$

These results show that the first of the two equations corresponds to the solution obtained in the case of an infinite cylindrical shell which determines the various motions of the shell-liquid system. The second equation superimposes additional limitations on the speed of the unperturbed flow. It becomes an identity if $U = 0$. Orig. art. has: 42 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR, (Institute of Mechanics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PAIKC, C.

The water supply of Bratislava. (To be cont'd.) p.194.
(Voda, Vol. 36, No. 6, June 1967, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (NEAL) Vol. 6, No. 6, Oct. 1967, April.

PALKO, S.

The water supply of Bratislava.

P. 103, (Voda) Vol. 34, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

PALKO, S., inz.

Second water resource for Bratislava. Vodni hosp 13 n. 360
'63.

PALKO, Stefan, inz.; JEDLICKA, Josef, inz.; CHLUM, Antonin, inz.; VAVRA,
Josef, inz.; SEKYRA, Jaroslav, inz.; SINTAK, Josef, inz.

Comments of people's committee agencies on important problems
of the water resources management. Vodni hosp 12 no.11:443-
455 N '62.

1. Okresni vodohospodarska sprava, Kromeriz (for Sekyra).

PALKOSKA, J.

Principal tasks in the technical development of the pharmaceutical
industry. Cesk. farm. 11 no.4:169-172 My '62.
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

PALKOSKA, J.

Present experiences with the stability of drugs in the pharmaceutical industry. Cesk. farm. 12 no.10:520-523 D'63

1. Sdruzeni Spofa, Praha.

*

PALKOSKA, J.

International socialist cooperation in the production of drugs. Cesk.
farm. 12 no.3:121-122 Mr '63.

(INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION)
(DRUGS)

(SOCIALISM)

PALOUSKA, J.

Progress in the production of drugs in Czechoslovakia. J. Pharm. Sci.
14 no. 6: 52-53, Ag 1965.

1. Spofa-Sarazeni, Praha.

PALKOSKA, Josef, ing.

15 years of the development of industrial production of drugs
in Czechoslovakia. Cas. lek. cesk. 99 no.19:588-591 6 My '60.

1. Reditel SOFA-sdruzeni podniku pro zdravotnickou výrobu. (for Palkoska)
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

FILED, L. A.

DATE 11/1/77 BY 11/1/77 11/1/77

DOI: 10.1002/1522-2675(200107)23:7<1031::AID-MAG1031>3.0.CO;2-1

173

Pharmaceutical Chemistry
(Determination of)

Electrophoretic study of some antipyretics I. The determination of phenacetin, acetaminophen, and lactophenol
A. Jindra, M. Palková, and J. Zýka (Univ. Prague)
Chemical Abstracts 1962, 56:10321 — The detn. is based on nitrosation in glacial AcOH, (lactophenol in H₂SO₄), and reaction with 1-naphthol in a buffered alk. medium. The red coloring depends on concn. Dagmar Hubiková

JINDRA, A.; PALKOVA, M.; ZYKA, J.

Electrophotometric studies on certain antipyretics; determination of antipyrine. Cesk. farm. 1 no.8:350-355 Sept 1952. (CML 23:2)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of Charles University, Prague.

PALKOVACS, Jeno

Twenty years ago. Was in 1960. He was

KOLENA, J.; MACHO, L.; POOL, J.; SÁBLIK, V.

The activity of enzyme involved in the biosynthesis of steroids
in the adrenal glands of young rats. Physiol. J. Slov. 4
no.1:64-66 '65

1. Institute of Endocrinology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

PALEKOVIC, S.; MAJER, L.; POLOR, J.

Effect of ACTH on the activity of adrenal glucocorticoid
metabolizing enzymes in the rat. *Physiol. Bohem. Slov.* 1974, 24:
318-321. 100.

1. Institute of Endocrinology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

1. The first of the two main
2. The second of the two main
3. The third of the two main
4. The fourth of the two main
5. The fifth of the two main
6. The sixth of the two main
7. The seventh of the two main
8. The eighth of the two main
9. The ninth of the two main
10. The tenth of the two main
11. The eleventh of the two main
12. The twelfth of the two main
13. The thirteenth of the two main
14. The fourteenth of the two main
15. The fifteenth of the two main
16. The sixteenth of the two main
17. The seventeenth of the two main
18. The eighteenth of the two main
19. The nineteenth of the two main
20. The twentieth of the two main
21. The twenty-first of the two main
22. The twenty-second of the two main
23. The twenty-third of the two main
24. The twenty-fourth of the two main
25. The twenty-fifth of the two main
26. The twenty-sixth of the two main
27. The twenty-seventh of the two main
28. The twenty-eighth of the two main
29. The twenty-ninth of the two main
30. The thirtieth of the two main
31. The thirty-first of the two main
32. The thirty-second of the two main
33. The thirty-third of the two main
34. The thirty-fourth of the two main
35. The thirty-fifth of the two main
36. The thirty-sixth of the two main
37. The thirty-seventh of the two main
38. The thirty-eighth of the two main
39. The thirty-ninth of the two main
40. The fortieth of the two main
41. The forty-first of the two main
42. The forty-second of the two main
43. The forty-third of the two main
44. The forty-fourth of the two main
45. The forty-fifth of the two main
46. The forty-sixth of the two main
47. The forty-seventh of the two main
48. The forty-eighth of the two main
49. The forty-ninth of the two main
50. The fiftieth of the two main
51. The fifty-first of the two main
52. The fifty-second of the two main
53. The fifty-third of the two main
54. The fifty-fourth of the two main
55. The fifty-fifth of the two main
56. The fifty-sixth of the two main
57. The fifty-seventh of the two main
58. The fifty-eighth of the two main
59. The fifty-ninth of the two main
60. The sixtieth of the two main
61. The sixty-first of the two main
62. The sixty-second of the two main
63. The sixty-third of the two main
64. The sixty-fourth of the two main
65. The sixty-fifth of the two main
66. The sixty-sixth of the two main
67. The sixty-seventh of the two main
68. The sixty-eighth of the two main
69. The sixty-ninth of the two main
70. The seventieth of the two main
71. The seventy-first of the two main
72. The seventy-second of the two main
73. The seventy-third of the two main
74. The seventy-fourth of the two main
75. The seventy-fifth of the two main
76. The seventy-sixth of the two main
77. The seventy-seventh of the two main
78. The seventy-eighth of the two main
79. The seventy-ninth of the two main
80. The eightieth of the two main
81. The eighty-first of the two main
82. The eighty-second of the two main
83. The eighty-third of the two main
84. The eighty-fourth of the two main
85. The eighty-fifth of the two main
86. The eighty-sixth of the two main
87. The eighty-seventh of the two main
88. The eighty-eighth of the two main
89. The eighty-ninth of the two main
90. The ninetieth of the two main
91. The ninety-first of the two main
92. The ninety-second of the two main
93. The ninety-third of the two main
94. The ninety-fourth of the two main
95. The ninety-fifth of the two main
96. The ninety-sixth of the two main
97. The ninety-seventh of the two main
98. The ninety-eighth of the two main
99. The ninety-ninth of the two main
100. The hundredth of the two main

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

L 14880-66

ACC NR: AP6008347

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0049/65/000/004/0268/0273

AUTHOR: Macho, Ladislav--Makho, L. (Graduate physician, Candidate of sciences);
Palkovic, Michal--Palkovich, M. (Graduate physician); Poor, J.--Poor, Y. 13
(Graduate chemist) 13

ORG: Endocrinological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava

TITLE: Effect of prolonged administration of ACTH on the activity of some
enzymes in the adrenal glands of rats

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 4, 1965, 268-273

TOPIC TAGS: ACTH, enzyme, rat, gland, endocrinology

ABSTRACT: Influence of extended periods of administration of ACTH upon the activity of phosphor-
ylase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexosephosphoisomerase,
and upon the glycogen content of adrenal glands was investigated.
After 10 days of ACTH treatment the total activities of phosphor-
ylase and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenases increased and the
glycogen content decreased. This agrees with the theory of the ACTH
action, according to which ACTH stimulates the formation of NADP-H.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 21Sep64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1

2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POOR, J., MACHO, L., PALKOVIC, M; Endocrinological Institute,
Slovak Academy of Sciences; (Endokrinologicky Ustav SAV),
Bratislava.

"Influence of TSH on the Activity of Peroxydase and Reducing
Dehydrogenase in the Thyroid Gland."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p. 1

Abstract: Thyrotrophic hormone (TSH) was administered to rats,
and its influence on the formation of the thyroid hormones
investigated. Exogenous TSH and endogenous TSH, whose secretion
was stimulated by unilateral thyroidectomy were compared in their
effect on the activity of peroxydase and reducing dehydrogenase
in the thyroid gland. 1 Figure, 4 Western, 1 Czech reference.
Submitted at "16 days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

1/1

PALKOVICH, M. [Palkovits, M.]; SEYDEL, E. [Seizel, E.]; PALKOVICH,
I. [Palkovits, I.]; VACSO, I. [Vacz, D.]

Scientific and technical problems of roentrenology. Periodica
polytechn electr 7 no. 4:1-VIII '63.

1. Sootsneniye anatomicheskogo instituta Budapeshtskogo
Meditsinskogo Universiteta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy dots.
Tibor Donat) i Rentgenovskogo otdeleniya Budapeshtskoy
Bol'nitsy imeni Ishtvana (zav.otdeleniyem: Dr.V.Zhuzsanna
Leykhner).

PALKOVITS, M.; CZEIZEL, E.; PALKOVICH, I.; VACZO, Gy.

The ovarian cells as affected by direct and general X-ray irradiation. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.4:1-vii '63.

1. Institute of Anatomy, Medical University of Budapest and Department of Radiology of the "Istvan" Hospital of the City of Budapest.

*

CZEIZEL, Endre; PALKOVICH, Imre, dr.

On the ovarian lymphatic system. Magy. orv. lap. 20 no.6:
351-358 II '59.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Anatómiai Intézet (Igazgató:
Kiss Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár) és a Budapest Fővárosi Tanács
János Kórház (Igazgató: Farkas József dr.) II. Szülészeti
Osztályának (Főorvos: Hancsok Mariusz dr.) közleménye.
(OVARIES anat & histol)
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM anat & histol)

CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; PALKOVICH, Imre, dr.

Role of the venous and lymphatic circulation in the development of
follicular cysts of the ovary. Orv. hetil. 102 no.52:2468-2471 D '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Anatómiai Intézet, Budapesti
Fővárosi Tanács János Kórház, II Szülészeti Osztály.

(OVARIES pathol)

CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; PALKOVICH, Imre, dr.

Factors causing follicular rupture with special reference to the role of lymphatic circulation. Magy. noorv. lap. 25 no.6:369-378 N '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Anatómiai Intézet (Igazgató: Kiss Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár) és a Budapesti Fővárosi Tanács János Kórház (Igazgató: Tóth József dr.) II. Szülészeti Osztályának (Főorvos: Hancsok Mariusz dr.) közleménye.

(OVULATION) (OVARY) (LYMPH) (ESTROGENS) (OSMOSIS)

PALKOVICH, Imre, dr.; HANCSEK, Mariusz, dr.; CZAIKEL, Endre, dr.

Etiology of follicular cysts. Magy. orvos. lap. 46 no. 122-123 11
'63.

1. A Budapesti Fővárosi Tamas Janos Kórhaza (igazgató: Tamas Janos
dr.) II. Szülészeti Osztályának (főorvos: Hancsek Mariusz dr.)
közleménye.

CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; HANCZOK, Mariusz, dr.; PALKOVICH, Imre, dr.

The role of lymph circulation in the transportation of estrogens. Orv.hetil. 105 no.8:208-209 2F '64.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegügyi Intezet (Főigazgato: Bakacs Tibor dr.),
Korelettani Osztaly (Oszt. vezető: Kertai Pal dr.) es Fovárosi
Tanacs Janos Kórház, II. Szules eti Osztaly (Főváros: Hanczok
Mariusz dr.).

*

PALKOVICH, Imre, dr., orvos

Present state of the problem of contraception. Terr. és
közl. 8 no.12:534-537 L '64.

1. Janos Hospital, Budapest.

PALY SMITH, Mrs. J. 1978. Unpublished.

1971-1980 REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF REVENUE
148 OF 155

248 OF 250

ZOLTAI, Nandor, dr.; JANKO, Maria, dr.; HANCSEK, Mariusz, dr.;
PALKOVICH, Imre, dr.; CZEIHEL, Endre, dr.

Simultaneous occurrence of amebiasis and fetal diseases.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.46:1175-127 1965.

1. Országos Kózegegyesegügyi Intézet, Parazitológiai osztály
(főigazgató: Bakacs, Tibor, dr. és Fővárosi Tanács Igazgatója)
Kórház, II. Szülészeti Osztály (főorvos: Hancsek, Mariusz, dr.).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.11/4 General Pathology Apr 58

1052. CHANGES IN CELL AND NUCLEAR VOLUME IN ASCITES CARCINOMA
UPON THE EFFECT OF COLCHICINE AND PODOPHYLLIN - Gáti É.,
Inke G. and Palkovits M. Dept. of Oncopathol., State Inst. of Oncol.,

1052

Budapest; Dept. of Anat., Med. Univ., Budapest - ACTA MORPH. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1957, 7/3 (335-341) Graphs 4 Tables 5
The effect of a single LD₅₀ of colchicin or podophyllin on the volume of the Ehrlich ascites carcinoma cells was studied. The volumes were determined on the basis of the formula $\pi/6 \cdot AP^2$, where A denotes the rotational axis and P the short diameter at right angles to it. The cells were studied in smears stained according to Giemsa and in sections. Colchicine significantly enlarges the cells, the nuclei and the nucleoli, the increase in volume reaching its peak in 12 hours, and with the augmentative effect lasting for as much as 48 hours. Podophyllin increases the cellular volume, but enlarges nuclear volume in a lesser degree than colchicine; it has no appreciable effect on the volume of the nucleoli. The increase in volume attains its maximum in 6 hours, but even after 48 hours the effect can still be observed.

Sirtori - Milan (V, 16)

PALKOVITS, M.

HUNGARY

FACHET, J. MD, STARK, E. MD, VALLENT, K. MD and PALKOVITS, M. MD, of the Experimental Medical Research Institute (Kiserleti Orvostudományi Intézet) of the MTA, Department of Pathophysiology (Korleltani Osztály), and the Budapest College of Medicine (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem), Surgical Clinic No 1 (I. Sebészeti Klinika).

"Observations Regarding the Connection Between Thymus and Adrenocortical Function."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 47, 25 Nov 62; pp 2209-2213.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Under the experimental conditions employed by the authors the in vitro corticosterone-producing ability of the adrenals of thymectomized animals did not differ significantly from that of the controls. The corticosterone level of the peripheral blood of thymectomized animals was 30% lower than that of the corresponding controls. Thymectomy increased the aldosterone-producing ability of the adrenals in vitro. After a three- or five-day heparine treatment the aldosterone-producing ability of the adrenals of thymectomized animals de-

2/2

HUNGARY

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 47, 25 Nov 62, pp 2209-2213.

creased. After a five-day formalin treatment the aldosterone-producing ability increases significantly and the volume of the cell nuclei of the adrenal glomerulosa is also significantly greater, in analogy with the values observed with thymectomized animals - as compared with the approximate controls. [24 references, predominantly Western].

2/2

FOLDVARI, I.P.; CZEIZEL, E.; SIMON, G.; PALKOVITS, M.; KERTAI, P.

The influence of the subcommissural organ on the resorption of water and electrolytes from the small intestine. *Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung.* 22 no.1:43-50 '62.

1. Pathophysiological Department of the State Institute of Public Health, Institute of Anatomy, and Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest.

(CEREBRAL VENTRICLES) (INTESTINE, SMALL) (WATER)
(ELECTROLYTES)

FACHET, J.; STARK, E.; VALLENT, K.; PALKOVITS, M.

Some observations on the functional interrelationship between the thymus and the adrenal cortex. Acta med. acad. sci. hung. 12 no.4: 461-466 '62.

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Research Institute of Experimental Medicine, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Director: I. Ruzsnyak), and 1st Department of Surgery (Director: E. Hedri), University Medical School, Budapest.

(THYMUS GLAND) (ADRENAL CORTEX) (ALDOSTERONE)
(CORTICOSTERONE) (FORMALDEHYDE)

PALKOVICH, M. [Palkovits, M.]; OZEIZEL, E. [Ozeizel, E.]; PALKOVICH,
I. [Palkovits, I.]; VACZO, I. [Vaczo, I.]

Scientific and technical problems of roentgenology. Periodica
polytechn electr 7 no. 4:I-VIII 1963.

1. Soobshcheniye anatomicheskogo instituta Budapeshtskogo
Meditsinskogo Universiteta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy dots.
Tibor Donat) i Rentgenovskogo otdeleniya Budapeshtskoy
Bol'nitsy imeni Ishtvana (zav.otdeleniyem: Dr.V.Zhuzhanna
Leykhner).

PALKOVITS, M.; CZEIZEL, E.; PALKOVICH, I.; VACZO, Gy.

The ovarian cells as affected by direct and general X-ray irradiation. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no. 4: i-vii '63.

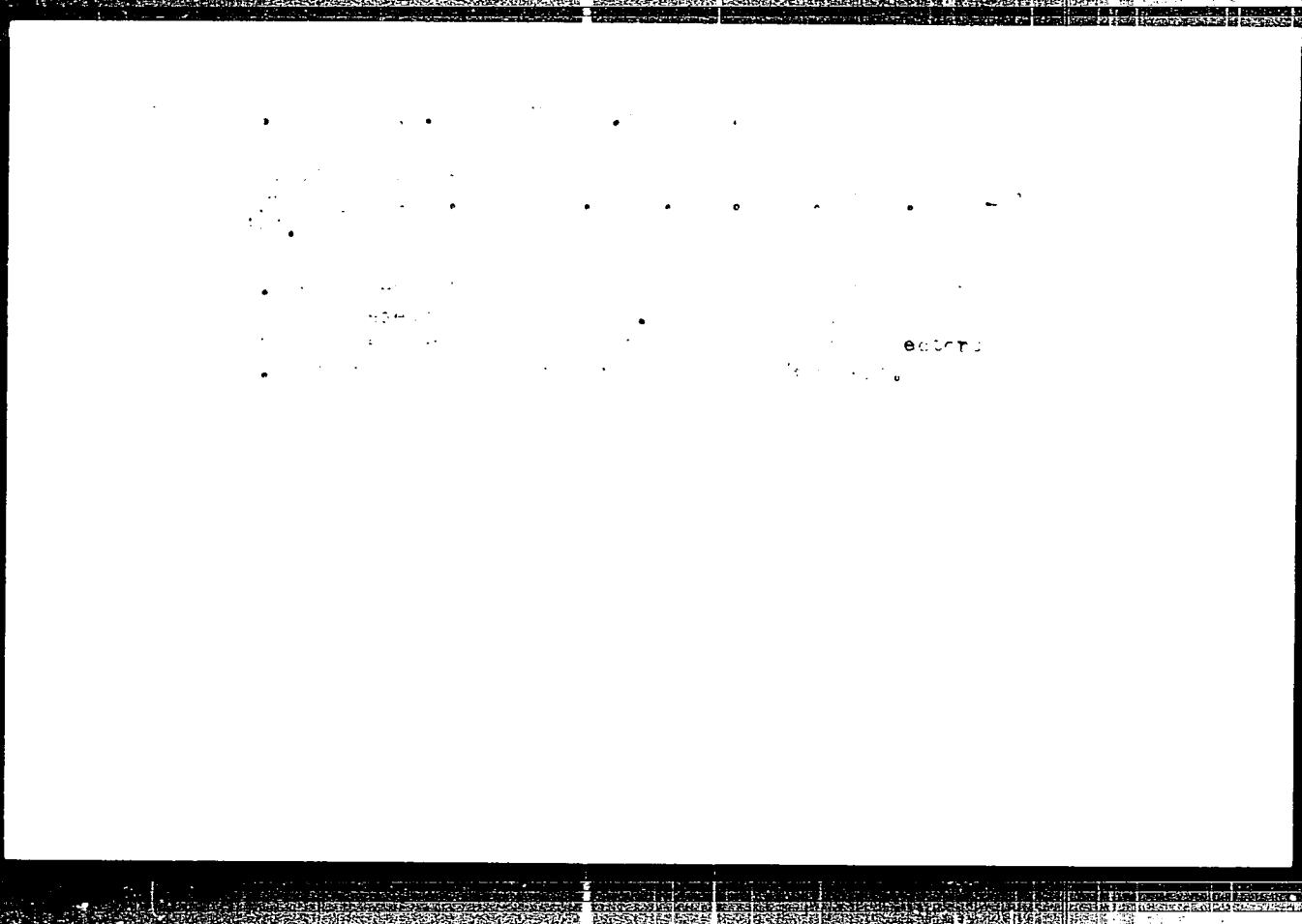
1. Institute of Anatomy, Medical University of Budapest and Department of Radiology of the "Istvan" Hospital of the City of Budapest.

✱

PALKOVITS, M.; LUKACS, Gy.

Karyometric examination of the system subcommissural organ-adrenal cortex in the rat. Acta biol. acad. sci. hung. 13 no.4:361-369 '63.

1. Institute of Anatomy, Medical University, Budapest.
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (CELL NUCLEUS) (STATISTICS)
(EPINEPHRINE) (PHYSIOLOGY) (BRAIN)



FACHET, J.; PALKOVITS, M.; VALLENT, K.

Effect of neonatal thymectomy on endocrine and lymphatic organs, reticular elements and blood count. Part 2. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.3:305-310 '65.

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Research Institute for Experimental Medicine, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and First Department of Surgery, University Medical School, Budapest. Submitted February 24, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910006-1"

ZOLNAI, B.; MILKOVITS, M.

Glomerulometrics. pts. 2-3. Acta Biol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 15: 393-423 1965.

1. Department of Anatomy, Medical University, Budapest (Head: J. Szentagothai) and Department of Pathophysiology, Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (Head: I. Rusznyak). Submitted August 27, 1964.

PALKOVITS, Miklos, dr.; FOLDVARI, I. Peter, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy; SAJGONE
VULKAN, Klara

A new neuro-endocrine regulatory center in water-electrolyte
balance: the organon subcommisurale-adrenocortical system. Orv.
hetil. 101 no. 51:1825-1826 18 D'60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Anatómiai Intézete, Kóreléttani
Intézete és Országos Kószegszegügyi Intézet.

(ADRENAL CORTEX physiol)
(PINEAL BODY physiol)
(WATER ELECTROLYTE BALANCE)

PALKOVITS, Miklos; FOLDVARI, Peter I.

Antidiuretic effect of the subcommissural organ. Acta Biol Hung 11
no.2:91-102 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Anatomisches Institut, Medizinische Universität, Budapest
(Vorstand: F.Kiss). und Patologisch-Physiologische Abteilung
(Leiter: P.Kertai) des Staatlichen Hygiene Instituts, Budapest
(General Direktor: T.Bakacs)
(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS) (URINE)
(BRAIN) (SPINE)

HORN, Zoltan, dr.; PALKOVITS, Miklos, dr.; HORVATH, Nandor, dr.

Data on the mode of action of oral antidiabetics. Orv. hetil. 102
no.12:538-541 19 Mr '61.

1. Fovarosí Karolyi Korház Cukorbeteggondozója és a Budapesti Orvostu-
dományi Egyetem Anatómiai Intézete.

(ANTIDIABETICS pharmacol)

FOLDVARI, I. Peter; CZEIZEL, Endre; KERESZTES, Miklos; PALNOVITS, Miklos

Effect of individual components of so-called pineal complex on the absorption of Na^{24} from the small intestine. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:142-146 Ap '62.

1.Országos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Eletteni es Korelettani Osztaly, Budapest.

(SODIUM metab) (INTESTINE SMALL physiol)
(PINEAL BODY physiol)

PALKOVITS, Miklos

A simplified statistical method for the measurement of variations of cell nuclei with the elimination of sources of error. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no. 3:249-262 Ja '62

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Anatómiai Intézete.
(CELL NUCLEUS)

HORN, Zoltan, dr.; LAZARITS, Jeno, dr.; NAGY, Janos, dr.; FENYES, Gyorgy, dr.;
PALKOVITS, Miklos, dr.

Use of radioiodine for diagnostic purposes in diseases of the thyroid
gland. Magy.radiol. 14 no.4:205-207 J1 '62.

1. Fovarosí Karolyi Képez Izotóp Laboratóriuma és Sebészeti Orvostudomány,
Orvosi Fizikai Intézet (Budapest), Országos Onkológiai Intézet,
Anatómiai Intézet (Budapest).

(THYROID GLAND dis)

(IODINE radioactive)

FACHET, Jozsef, dr.; VALLENT, Karoly, dr.; PALKOVITS, Miklos, dr.;
FOLDES, Janos, dr.

The effect of thymectomy on the function of the thyroid gland.
Magy. radiol. 15 no.6:351-355 N '63.

1. MTA. Kiserleti Orvostudomanyi Kutato Intezet Korelettani
Osztalyanak, a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Sebészeti
Klinikajanak es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz.
Belgyogyaszati Klinikajanak kozlemenye.

(THYMUS GLAND) (PHYSIOLOGY)
(THYROID FUNCTION TESTS)
(IODINE ISOTOPES, DIAGNOSTIC)
(THYRONINE)

HUNGARY

PALKOVITS, Miklos; Medical University of Budapest, Anatomical Institute
(Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Anatómiai Intézet).

"New Quantitative Histological Methods for the Determination of Minor Changes
in Thyroid Function."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 4, Aug 1963, pages 401-409.

Abstract: [Author's German summary] The authors describe some methods, recently developed, which enable the evaluation of thyroid function from histological measurements on the gland. The three methods described are:
1. acinus measurements; 2. determination of the parafollicular cell-count;
3. the simple determination of the acinus-epithel-stroma relations. In group 1., measurement of the volume of the acinus is described and simplified calculations are presented in a table. The sensitivity of individual methods, the relation between the minimal number of measurements required and the deviations in the results as well as the field of application are discussed.
2 Hungarian, 11 Western references.

1/1

6

PALKOVITS, Miklos; MONOS, Emil ; FACHET, Jozsef

Effect of the experimental lision of the subcommissural organ on the aldosterone production of the adrenal cortex.
Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.2:178-183 Ap'64

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kiserleti orvostudomanyi
Kutato Intezet es Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kiserleti
Kutato Laboratoriuma.

*

FACHET, Jozsef; STARK, Ervin; PALKOVITS, Miklos; VALLENT, Karoly.

Effect of thymectomy on liver regeneration following partial hepatectomy. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.1:70-74 Ja'64.

1. MTA Kiserleti Orvostudományi Kutató Intézet Korelettani Osztálya és Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikája.

*

PHYSIOLOGY (Korelettani Osztály) of the Experimental Medical Research Institute (Kiserleti Orvostudományi Kutató Intézet), Department of Pathophysiology, National Institute of Public Health (Országos Kózegezegység Intézet) and Department of Obstetrics No 2 (II. Szülészeti Osztály) of the Janos Hospital in Budapest (Budapesti Janos Kórház).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910006-1"

"Caryometric Study of Spermatogenesis"

Budapest, Kiserleti Orvostudomány, Vol 16, No 6, 1966; pp 586-589.

Abstract: Spermatogenesis can be followed well with the aid of caryometric studies. The spermatogonia (type A, intermediary type, type B), the spermatocytes (young, old), spermatides, the Sertoli and Leydig cells were investigated in albino rats, and the nuclear volume of these cells was determined in the various phases of mitotic division. 20 References, mainly Western. Manuscript received 4 Dec 65.

1/1

reagent, potassium tetraxanthate, $\text{K}_2\text{H}_2\text{OxS}_3\text{Na}$ (II) [sic]. It is shown that in the presence of oxygen from the atmosphere the metals can be arranged in the following series according to their activity with H^+ and S^{2-} ions: $\text{Ag} > \text{Au} > \text{Pt}$; the alloys occupy intermediate positions in the series. In the absence of O_2 , Au does not react with H^+ . When I and II are both present in a solution, the reactions of Au

Category: USSR

R-1

Ats Court: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1977, 11.

and Ag with II are suppressed, a greater concentration of I being required in the case of Ag than in the case of Au. This depression is not caused by the HS^- ions but by the S^{2-} ions which displace II from the surface of the metal, as has been confirmed by direct desorption experiments and by the space exchange reaction between a suspension of butyl potassium xanthate and I which results in the formation of a suspension of the less soluble Ag_2S . The elution of polymolecular adsorbed layers of II from Ag surfaces by solutions of I of varying concentrations shows that the destruction of the film is not uniform over the surface and is gradual, the outer layers being removed first so that as the film thickness approaches that of the monolayer adhering to the surface, greater concentrations of I are required for the removal of II. The monolayer appears to be the most resistant portion of the film.

Page : 202

-11-

1977, Vol. 1

11701

1977, Vol. 1. Issledovanie i razrabotka novykh
vzryvnykh napravleniy. (The study and development of new
explosive directions). (The study and development of new
explosive directions). IV - Inzhenerov - D. S. Inzhenerov,
M. S. Inzhenerov.

1977, Vol. 1. Letopis' (The study and development of new
explosive directions).